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An Interesting Trip.

E. W. GRAVES.

It was in the month of May, 1917, the time when everything is bursting with new life, when nature is dressing in her best as if for a special occasion. The woods were full of singing birds and blooming flowers, and the ferns were flaunting high their lacey fronds welcoming the lover of nature to their haunts.

For two reasons I made this trip. One was to explore new territory, and the other was to revisit Bucks Pocket, Ala., where I had found *Trichomanes petersii*, to see how it looked in spring-time, also to get live specimens for members who had requested them.

I left home at daylight traveling at a brisk walk to see how far I could go in an hour. After covering three miles I crossed Miller creek, where, just a mile below I knew was the beautiful fall under whose protection grew large patches of *Trichomanes boschianum* Sturm, and where today I would not be surprised to find *Trichomanes petersii* establishing itself, for on my return I set several bunches of that fern which I brought back with me from Bucks Pocket. I walked another mile before the first hour had expired. Four miles in one hour is not so bad. After crossing Miller creek I came upon a colony of pitcher plants, *Sarracenia catesbaei* Ell. I had found them before but here were some nice specimens a few of which I put in my press. Traveling on for several hours I came to the town of Rosalie. By this time it was nearly noon. After eating a hasty lunch I passed on and came to Brier creek where a little surprise was awaiting me. By the roadside I saw several trilliums which were new to me. After reaching home I found them to be the southern trillium, *Trillium stylosum* Nutt. I had never found the plant before, therefore I collected a good supply of them.

Going a little farther I came upon thousands of them. On either side of the road the woods seemed to be full of them, of all hues from almost white to a deep pink or rose color. I never had seen such beautiful trilliums before. I was loath to leave but I must pass on for I was not half way to Bucks Pocket yet. When I stopped for the night I had traveled almost forty miles.

In the morning being somewhat rested I went on to the deep gorge which is called the pocket. I crossed over and went directly to the place where the little fern grew, finding it looking much fresher than it was the fall before. After gathering a good supply of specimens, I proceeded to explore other portions of the gorge, finding a number of plants I had not seen there before: among them were *Trillium erectum* L., *Phlox paniculata* L., *P. divaricata* L., *Asplenium angustifolium* Michx. and *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* (L.) Link. Specimens of the latter were more than a foot long, the largest I have ever found. They were growing in moss on damp stones. The plants of *Asplenium angustifolium* Michx. were the first I had found in the State. They were growing among stones in dense shade. I had found it in the rich alluvial bottoms of the Tennessee river valley across the line in Tennessee, but I had never expected to find it growing on Sand Mt. The soil of Bucks Pocket is of a calcareous nature, giving reason for it and *Camptosorus* being found there.

After spending some time collecting I started on my return journey, taking another road that I might traverse new territory. I crossed the upper branch of Sauty creek which empties into the Bucks Pocket gorge. Along the banks I saw beautiful rhododendrons in bloom, for May is the month of rhododendrons. From here I turned my course east toward Fort Payne, the county seat of DeKalb Co. Fort Payne is thirty miles southwest of Trenton, Ga. Near the later place

I have found many plants of *Asplenium pinnatifidum*, and *A. bradleyi*. The same deep valley which separates Sand Mt. from Lookout Mt. extends from Fort Payne to Trenton. On both sides of this valley are high precipitous walls of rocks. On these rock walls is where *A. pinnatifidum* and *A. bradleyi* are to be found. I wanted to explore these cliffs near Fort Payne to see if these two spleenworts were as plentiful there as at Trenton. Reaching the cliffs I searched for some distance along the road which leaves the mountain at this place, finding a number of plants of *A. pinnatifidum*, but found none of *A. bradleyi*. I could not spend as much time as I would like, as I wanted to take the train for Trenton, for I felt I had walked far enough.

As I left Sand Mt. I noted a change in the flora. As the sandstone gave way to limestone, *Pellaea atropurpurea* and *Asplenium parvulum* began to appear, as these plants prefer limestone to sandstone.

Taking the train I soon reached Trenton, and after a seven mile walk reached home, ending one of my most interesting tramps.

STOCKPORT, IA.

Some Recent Fern Literature.

MAXON, W. R. New selaginellas from the western United States. Smithsonian Misc. Coll. **72**: no. 5. pl. 1-5. 22 Dec. 1920.

In the paper bearing the above title, Maxon presents descriptions of six undescribed species of *Selaginella*. Five of these are from southwestern United States; the sixth from Montana. It will be of interest to American fern collectors to list here the names and type localities specifically. All are described at length and well illustrated by half tone reproductions of whole plants.